

WHOLE NO. 335

"Ship-mates and top-mates: Take warning
by my example. I never killed a man but only

said that I would do it, and for that I am about to die. Going in a Guineaman brought me to this. Take warning and never go in a Guineaman." Turning to Spencer, he said, "I am ready to die; are you?"

Cromwell's last words were, "tell my wife that I die innocent; I die an innocent man." From the appearance of this man in assuming to be innocent, it would seem that Spencer took all the risk of the affair, and Cromwell intended to profit by it.

I placed myself where I could take in the whole deck with my eye. No word was given by Spencer. He finally said he could not give the word, and wished me to do it. The word was accordingly given, and the execution took place.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, February 1, 1843.

Freemen in Danger.

There is no safety for the freemen of this country, while slavery is tolerated. The accursed system has made slaves of southern citizens, and would make slaves of northern citizens who interfere with its usurpations. The case of Dr. Eells, of Illinois, illustrates this most painfully. Last August, he was prosecuted before justice Asbury, of Quincy, by a fellow named Chauncey Durkee, of Lewis county, Mo., for aiding an innocent man to secure his liberty; and was obliged to give bail for his appearance at the Circuit Court, to be held in September. At that time the Grand Jury found an indictment against him, under the statute which forbids the harboring or secreting a runaway slave. Much effort was used to have him indicted for grand larceny, but in vain. The case is laid over till the April term. The statute is unconstitutional, according to the decision of the Supreme Court in the great Maryland and Pennsylvania case, and such will be the decision of the highest tribunal in Illinois, unless the prosecution be abandoned before it goes that far. On this very ground, the prosecution against C. Burnett of this city under the statute against harboring and secreting runaways, was dropped.

Meantime, Durkee and his lawyer, J. H. Ralston, were not satisfied with this slow-paced justice, and the former threatened to have Dr. E. indicted in Lewis county, Mo., for negro stealing. A bill of indictment was accordingly found against him, by a grand jury in Lewis county, for some crime, (Dr. Eells knows not what,) committed in Missouri, though the Doctor asserts positively that he has not been in Missouri for the last four years, for any purpose whatever! "Ralston, Durkee's lawyer," says Dr. E., "has knowledge of the fact, that I was in Quincy during the week, in which Durkee's negro made his escape; he knows very well that we both had business together respecting the Quincy Insurance company, and the business which I transacted in connection with Gov. Carlin and himself, precluded the possibility of my going to Missouri for the purpose of meddling with Durkee's slaves."

This is another Mahan case. Who but slaveholders ever had the audacity to cause a citizen of one state, to be indicted in another, for an act done within the bounds of his own state? It is so foolish, so absurd, so impudent, that none but a man who has studied himself by imbruing his fellow man, would ever attempt it. And yet the addle-pated governor of Illinois can see nothing wrong or monstrous in such a procedure. On the contrary Gov. Ford was prompt in obeying the requisition of the governor of Missouri, as was a former governor of this state, in obeying a similar requisition from Kentucky. We should like to know the stuff these western governors are made of. Have they common sense? Are they installed in the chief office of the state, just for the sake of handing over their fellow citizens to every wolf that may howl for their blood? It is high time, that this power of surrendering fugitives from justice, were hedged about with restrictions calculated to prevent injustice being done to the citizen. It is too bad that the most precious rights of all should be at the mercy of some dot-headed Governor, silly enough to obey without inquiry or examination, every slaveholding requisition that may be made upon him.

Dr. Eells was more fortunate than poor Mahan. A large number of Missourians, it is said, had collected in Quincy; handcuffs were prepared; the officers were on the alert for the victim; but he escaped from danger, and subsisted himself at the close of his statement, "non est inventus." And we hope he will continue thus, till the people of Illinois muster spirit enough to defend themselves against the negro-whippers and slave-catchers.

Centrifugal Philanthropy.

In the estimation of the slaveholders and their northern apologists, the emancipation by Great Britain of her West India slaves was the greatest of all her offences against this country. The moral influences of the act have always borne heavily upon the system of southern slavery. Hence, they must be counteracted, and in no way can this be done so effectually, as by dwelling upon the ambition and despotism of the British Government displayed in its treatment of the natives of the East, and its heartless indifference toward the sufferings of its own immediate subjects. We are no apologists for oppression, whether perpetrated by a monarchial or republican government—but let justice be done. So far as Great Britain has acted for the interests of humanity, let her have praise. When she halts, then condemn her. But, such is not the policy of the pro-slavery party in this country. They see nothing but her evil deeds, her good ones they damn with faint praise. It is matter of regret, that the respectable editors of the Cincinnati Gazette should identify themselves in this respect with our republican upholders of slavery. In a late number of their paper appeared the following article which, we presume, is from the pen of the junior editor, whose influence ought to be thrown openly on the side of Human Liberty.

Great Britain.—China.

While yet the roar of the cannon had scarcely died away, announcing the victory, by British arms, over China, there was a solemn convocation of men, in the heart of London, met, no

doubt, to discuss and consult about high and important matters.

As you gaze upon it, you may see from the garb worn that a majority are ministers; and looking, or listening to their earnest, and sober talk, you conclude naturally that all of them are men of peace and philanthropists. There stands Joseph Sturge, a plain Quaker, easily distinguished among the throng; yonder is a noble Lord, respectful even when most attended to; nearer is a sun-burnt man, the self-devoted missionary; and round these are knots of individuals gathered, evidently excited—wrought up with intense feeling—as if ready to expose and punish some daring wrong. Whence this gathering of the noble, the influential, the wealthy? It may be that they are about to denounce the murders inflicted on the Africans or Chinese. The facts detailed by our Liverpool correspondent had just been published with a minute description. The nation knows all. The war in China, as Captain Bingham expresses it, has been no war, but a sheer butchery—a butchery in a well stocked preserve of human beings, while the ensanguined plains, and mountain fastnesses of Afghanistan tell their tale of horror. Against evils so glaring these good men are met to protest! As the meeting is formed, and the speeches begin, you hear not a word from any on these subjects.

What is the object, then, of the meeting? It may be that they have seen and felt the wrongs of the poor, that cases such as our correspondent describes have occurred to them, and that they are there in their might to resist such wrong, and expose such injustice. Or, taking a wider view, these good men are planning how they shall strike off the fetters of the Hindoo, and give social freedom to millions around their own homes who are bound to the soil as if they were serfs, who are ignorant, who know not the strength of spirit they possess, who cannot read or write, and, therefore, are unable to comprehend the glory of the Bible, or the true principles of a well-regulated liberty! Or yet, beholding the corruption in state, and church, how the poor are excluded from the blessings of the one, or the protection of the other, how ministers in both are pampered, while myriads are begging for bread, they are proposing noble plans of reform, resolved to secure equal justice to all, and to make government a common blessing—not a partial curse. As you approach nearer this solemn assembly, and give closer attention you hear not a word uttered about any one of these glaring evils!

For what end then is it gathered? To put down slavery in these United States! That, reader, is its object, and this is English consistency.

Be it now that all these men are honest, of what avail will their lifted voice, while it is silent as regards home wrongs? It will, as it ought to, fall powerless upon every heart. And yet Great Britain acts, or affects to act, as a sort of moral censor on the world! Pursuing two wars declared without cause, and pushed forward in a spirit of blood, oppressing her people at home, and refusing to give them an opportunity to earn their bread, or instruct their minds, shackling the Hindoo and the Briton alike with the chains of a galling social slavery, she sets forth her act emancipating the slaves of the West Indies, as a proof of her devotion to the rights of man, and claims to be his true, great, and only champion. Idle pretence all! While she has so much to do, and to undo, at home, her voice will not plead "trumpet-tongued against the injustice and wrong of slavery."

We need not say to those who have read the letter of our Liverpool Correspondent, that these thoughts have been suggested by it, and to those who have not, we recommend its perusal. Though long, it will repay the trouble.

We profess we are unable to discern the use of these meditations, unless designed to destroy the force of the example of Great Britain in regard to slavery.

What is the burthen of this writer's complaint?

That certain men of peace, and philanthropists, assembled in solemn convocation to consult on the great evil of slavery, neglect to denounce the Afghanistan and Chinese wars, and to grieve over the state of the poor of England. Astonishing! and can men never meet together to discuss ways and means of removing one evil, without considering projects for redressing all? Must peace conventions discuss abolitionism, and a colonization society resolve itself into an association for universal reform?

But, perhaps the writer would intimate that it is highly improper for the philanthropists of Great Britain to deliberate on the best mode of extinguishing slavery everywhere, so long as their government is guilty of wrong-doing. What then would he do with the Missionary and Bible Societies of America, and other benevolent associations for doing good to humanity on a broad scale? Surely our government, to say the least, is as criminal as that of Great Britain.

There is a striking want of fairness in the whole article. It would lead those, unacquainted with the anti-slavery philanthropists of England to suppose, that they were mere visionary, romantic sentimentalists, stone-blind to sufferings in which they were directly concerned, and charitable only, where their charity could be nothing but impertinent intermeddling. Is this the fact? Did not the writer know that the "men of peace & philanthropists" who had awakened a public sentiment before which West India slavery was prostrated, were laboring earnestly for the overthrow of East India oppression, and for a universal jubilee within the bounds of the British empire? Did he not know, that Joseph Sturge the plain Quaker, and the leading anti-slavery men of England, were at the head of the Anti-Con Law League, & the Free-Suffrage Union, in fact, of that party which looks to the relief and elevation of the lower classes of Britain? Such men have a right to meet together and consider the best plan of effecting the extinction of slavery throughout the world. And he is no true philanthropist, who would oppose their efforts or impeach their motives. Their consistency in the application of right principles, shows their sincerity.

But, if indifference to sufferings, and toleration or great wrongs, at home, constitute a valid reason for non-interference abroad in behalf of the rights of man, the American people are especially bound to keep their charities and their sympathies to themselves. The writer of the article is no great stickler in his practice for this rule. For no man is more frequent in his denunciations of British tyranny, none more sympathetic with British suffering; but, we have yet to see the first paragraph from his pen, against the Southern taskmasters of his own country, or in favor of the crushed bondmen. For myself, I hold to no such rule. That the majority of my countrymen are engaged in doing or upholding a foul wrong, is no reason why I may not assert my relationship to man every where, and cry out against wrong, in every clime. The true spirit of Humanity recognizes no bounds but those of the universe.

The only maxim, I would contend for, is, that charity should begin at home,—but never stop there. Like the sun, it should shed its light on the whole earth. Its going forth should be from the end of heaven, and its circuit unto the ends of it; and nothing should be hid from the heat thereof.

The charity that combines the centrifugal, with the centrifugal force, produces glorious and harmonious results; but your mere centrifugal philanthropists are of doubtful use. I like them not.

Demand of Slaveholders.

Rev. Baron Stow, Secretary of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, having lately presided at a convention of Baptists opposed to slavery, was severely taken to task by the Christian Index, a Southern paper. It wishes most heartily, that his place as secretary of the Board, might be occupied by some other person. "We will say further," it continues,

"That if our Northern brethren expect our money and co-operation in this department of religious effort, a decided approbation of such conduct must be made by them. As southerners, having consciences of our own, we cannot tamely submit to be denounced as unchristian and unfeeling, by those to whose hands we have confided important trusts. It certainly would be worth while for these brethren, to bestow a little thought upon this subject, and to afford us some evidence that our confidence is not to be abused, and our feelings outraged in this way with impunity.—Will this be done?"

Such is the demand of these slaveholding Christians—that they should not only be permitted to carry on their wholesale system of robbery, but that their northern brethren, who know, that they are trampling upon the most precious rights of human nature, should stand by and abet them by their silence. And the demand in most instances is complied with.

As to the money and co-operation of these oppressors, the northern churches had better discuss with them, than surrender their independence and their integrity. Their money after all is a mere item. The last year, the single state of Massachusetts contributed to the Treasury of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, more than all the slaveholding states put together.

"Pacificus."

A series of able essays on the encroachments of the Slave Power &c., has lately appeared in the Western Reserve Chronicle, over the signature of "Pacificus." They have been republished in a few whig papers, but the rest are occupied with so much more important matters, that they have given no place to them. The last number is designed to convince Liberty men of the propriety of uniting with the whigs, in defence of northern rights; and yet, as we have hinted the great mass of the whig papers of Ohio have not even noticed this able effort of Pacificus, to show the true relations of the constitution to slavery, and the inroads of the latter on the rights of the free states. The truth is, these are subjects which they either care not for, or are opposed to agitating, in this respect representing the large majority of the whig party of the state.

In his last number, Pacificus undertakes to answer some of the objections urged against a union of the friends of free state rights. "The first, and most important objection," says Pacificus, urged by the "Liberty men," is that they cannot vote for him, because he is a slaveholder. "My first answer to this objection is, that Mr. Clay is not the candidate of the Whig party, at present, and whether he will be, is quite uncertain. Nor can I admit it to be good or sound policy for me to withdraw from the support of good men for the time, for the reason that I think a bad man may be a candidate two years hence for another office. Should Mr. Clay die before the next presidential election, or not be a candidate, how can they justify their withdrawal at the late election from men who openly avowed and supported every principle which they do themselves. My second answer is, that Mr. Clay, under the laws of Kentucky, is permitted to hold slaves.—Such, too, were the privileges of those who resided in the slave states at the time of forming the constitution. The first President, under the constitution, was a slaveholder, and the slaveholders of those states have an equal right to hold office, that gentlemen have who reside in the free states. For us, at this day, to establish such a rule, as a test for office, would be a violation of the rights of the people of the slave states. This is, in my opinion, highly objectionable. It would show us willing to invade their rights, while we profess merely to maintain our own."

The second answer is extremely fallacious, unless Pacificus is prepared to demonstrate that, because it is the constitutional right of a slaveholder to run for office, it is therefore my duty to support him. Drunkards, fornicators, atheists are not excluded by the constitution from office—nor ought they to be—no such tests should ever be introduced into our constitution—but, no man of right principle, fully enlightened upon his political responsibilities would ever vote for such persons. The attempt of the slaveholding members of the senate, to proscribe Mr. Everett, was no invasion of the rights of the free states. Why then did we denounce it? Because, they attempted to proscribe him for holding sentiments, in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The attempt was treason to the government. But opposition to the claims of slaveholding candidates is a high duty, which every man owes to the Constitution and Declaration, because slaveholding is a violation of the principles of both—and for a still more cogent reason, which is, that slaveholding is a gross immorality. If to love liberty and hate oppression were an offence against sound morals, slaveholders were bound to vote against the nomination of Edward Everett.

The 3d section of Art. viii. of the Constitution of Ohio, asserts, that religion, morality and knowledge are essentially necessary to the good government and happiness of mankind. "If this be true in relation to the people, it is emphatically true in relation to the people's candidates. If slaveholding and the advocacy of slavery be in accordance with 'religion and morality,' then may Pacificus be justified in voting for Mr. Clay. The first answer of Pacificus is equally inconclusive. "My first answer," he says, "to the objection is, that Mr. Clay is not a candidate of the whig party, at present, and whether he will be, is quite uncertain. Nor can I admit it to be good and sound policy for me to withdraw from the support of good men at this time, for the reason that I think that a bad man be a candidate two years hence for another office."

The answer does not touch our objection. The

fact is notorious, that by general consent, Henry Clay was set up a year since as the presidential candidate, by the whig press—and convention after convention in the several states ratified the nomination. The project of a national convention was rejected with contempt. What did all this prove? That is the point, which liberty men would determine. It proved, that the whig party, (for more than nine-tenths of them had given in to the movement,) were radically unsound on the anti-slavery question. Otherwise, why so cordial and united in their support of a slaveholder, and an advocate of slavery? Had they forgotten his memorable speech against the cause of Human Liberty in the Senate of the United States? It was the corruption in the party, demonstrated by the nomination of such a man, that gave Liberty men good ground for objecting to any union with it. It is useless to urge now, that it is uncertain whether Henry Clay will be the candidate of the whig party two years hence. For this uncertainty is not owing to any change of principle in the party—but of policy.—The result of the late elections and the determined opposition of anti-slavery men, and not any scruples of conscience, have made some of the leaders hesitate, who before were decided.

We shall not denounce Pacificus, or impute to him sinister motives. His services in the cause of Liberty entitle him to great respect; but, he will find in the ominous silence of a great portion of the whig press in this state, in relation to his excellent papers on slavery encroachment, little reason to hope for the elevation of his party to the right standard on the question of human rights.

Newspapers.

We, who live in the era of newspapers, can hardly conceive how the world could go on without them. And yet, before the year 1583, there was not a newspaper in England. At the time, we are told, of the threatened invasion by Spain, the intense interest excited in all classes gave rise to the publication of the English Mercury, a paper resembling the London Gazette. Before this all articles of intelligence were circulated in manuscript, and all political papers addressed by the government to the people, were issued in the form of pamphlets or circulars.

After all, newspapers do little towards creating or stimulating genius. Francis Bacon flourished in all his glory, before their influence was felt. Their great use, is, to break down the monopoly of knowledge, & diffuse it through the masses; and to make the people the real sovereigns of a country, by creating a public sentiment, which originates laws and constitutions, and proves stronger than the despot's will. Newspapers constitute the great democratic machinery of the age; which must be destroyed, and its very idea blotted from the mind of man, ere the democratic tendencies of this era can be checked.

Better Green.

The whig papers are filled with such headings as, "A nut for third party men," "For third party men," "Interesting to third party men"—under which are ranged with much formality the comparative votes of Whigs and Democrats, in relation to the right of petition. These friendly papers may as well save themselves much trouble, inasmuch as the so-called Third Party men, are for the most part fully enlightened upon this point—so enlightened that they cannot but pity the ignorance of those highly intelligent editors who suppose the great object of the Liberty party to be, to restore the right of petition!

Since these gentlemen, however, are constantly parading the pro-slavery delinquencies of the democratic party, so as to convey the impression, that the whigs are entirely impeccable, we call upon the Ohio State Journal, the Western Reserve Chronicle, the Clinton Republican, the Republican Times of Mt. Vernon, the Ripley Telegraph, and other papers of a similar stamp.

1. To state distinctly and fully, the objects of the Liberty party.

2. To inform us, what the whig party, has ever done to promote these objects, or any of them.

3. What the Whig party is willing to do for their advancement.

Did it never strike them as rather green, to attempt to win intelligence, thinking men to their ranks, without a full exposition of their creed, in regard to the objects sought by these men? We shall expect a reply from these papers, before they insert any more of their coaxing paragraphs addressed to "Third Party men."

The Serviles.

The slavery-loving correspondent of the Ohio Statesman thus records the passage of a certain bill in Congress.

"A bill was passed for indemnifying citizens of Florida for horses and property lost in the Seminole war, notwithstanding the conscientious scruples of Giddings and his conditors in emancipation, and the rights of man."

The exultation with which this precious democrat thus always records any triumph of slavery, reminds us of a severe thrust given to the democracy, by Mr. Burnell, representative from Massachusetts. A day or two after the vote on the Florida law, Mr. B. complaining of the indifference of the House to claims and injuries of the obscure and unfriended, and referring to an attempt by him at the last session,

"To obtain justice, and to establish real democratic principle, in respect to the right of promotion, for apprentices in the navy, said he could get no aid nor attention from the democracy, so called, to his efforts to open the door of preferment to those poor boys, against whom, however meritorious, it had been long shut; but let a barbarous law for enslaving men, the citizens of their own free states, demand the aid of this same democracy, and they were ready to give it with might and main. This produced a great sensation."

Another specimen of the policy of these Serviles, mis-called, the Democratic party. January 20th, in the House of Representatives of this state, the Senate bill "to incorporate the Western Reserve Free Will Baptist Academics Society," came up for consideration.

The second section of the bill forbids the admission of negro children into the academy on a footing of equality with white children, on penalty of forfeiture of its charter. Pure democracy in Ohio, forever blatting about equal rights, and as strenuously upon excluding colored people from the benefits of education, in every bill for chartering literary institutions, as it does upon the individual liability principle in banking. Mr. Converse moved that the bill be recommitted to

a select committee of one, with instructions to strike out the second section. The motion was lost, yeas, 21, nays 41, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 56 to 5. The Free Will Baptists, we trust, are too good abolitionists, to accept any such charter. It will disgrace them if they do.

We cannot bring ourselves to comment upon such ineffable meanness.

The Post Office.

A friend of ours, not sufficiently familiar with Post Office regulations, lately mailed in this city, five newspapers to a friend, simply writing on the margin, his own name to indicate who sent them. The result was, he had to pay a penalty of \$30.00, five for each paper!

What is the reason of these rigid regulations? The answer will show how much slavery has to do with the interests of every man and woman in this republic. The reason is, the slave states are always bringing the Post Office department into debt. In the slave states, there is always an excess of expenditures over revenue; in the free states, the reverse.

To balance the excess in the former case, and prevent the department from becoming a burden on the government, (for at the extra session, half a million of dollars was voted to pay Post Office debts,) the Postmaster General is obliged to impose and enforce the most rigid regulations.

The editor of the Liberty Standard, (Me) has compiled from the reports of the Postmaster General, several valuable tables which illustrate this position.

In 1833, the expenditures of the Post Office in the free states, were, \$1,005,518,72, the receipts, \$1,092,061,00; showing an excess of the latter, of about eighty seven thousand dollars. In the slave states, same year, the expenditures were, \$1,067,670,67; the receipts, \$603,276,42, showing a deficiency in the latter, of \$464,394,25. Thus, the expenditures in the slave states were eighty-two thousand dollars more than in the free states, while the receipts were only a little more than half as much!

In 1831, the expenditures in the two sections were about equal—while the receipts in the free states, were \$343,137,59, more than in the slave state.

In 1838, the cost of carrying the mail, the entire route in the free states, 20,287,244 miles, was \$1,531,880; while in the slave states, the cost of carrying 14,318,444 miles, was \$967,790 miles less, than in the free states, was \$1,754,642; about 24 millions of dollars more.

During the year, ending June 30, 1841, the total excess of expenditures of the Department over receipts in the slave states, was, \$576,627,10; while, in all New England and New York, the excess of receipts over expenditures was, \$387,803,15!

Every one can see that slavery lies at the bottom of this disproportion between the receipts and expenditures in the slave states. It thus population, prostrates enterprise, impairs intelligence, and leaves the country without good roads, so that while mail-carrying must be far more expensive than in the free states, the revenue will naturally be far less in amount.

Here, then, is another way in which this barbarous system taxes the north—and our friend may charge the slaveholder, with the thirty dollars fine, he had to pay. It was so much paid to liquidate the debt incurred in the slave states, for carrying the mail to those, who once undertook to place every Post Office in the country, under slaveholding censorship!

Ruinous Effects of Emancipation.

Read the following interesting paragraph.—After such a disclosure as is made by the Kingston Morning Journal, why will Anti-slavery men be so pertinacious in insisting upon the blessed effects of Emancipation!

JAMAICA.

The Kingston Morning Journal says: "We have been favored with a view of the Statement of exports from this island during the present year, and have been delighted at perceiving the increase which has taken place over those of 1841. The statement is incomplete, not including the exports from Port Maria, Lucia, and Savanna-la-Mar. Notwithstanding these omissions, it appears that 31,221 hogsheads of sugar, 4,650 puncheons of rum, and 1,233 tierces of coffee, have been shipped in 1842, over and above the shipments of the previous year. Our British as well as Jamaica readers will be gratified at the increased production of our staples which this statement shows, and will join us in the anxious hope that they will continue to increase in the like ratio every year, until our island has reached that pitch beyond which increased production becomes an evil."

Excess, 13,321 3,850 1,223

Slavery and the Working Man.

Let the honest, democratic working-man, who is claimed as the ally of the Slaveholder, look at the following picture, drawn by the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette:

"Let the industrious mechanic of Pittsburg, who has forged the useful machinery by which we are rowed up the swift current of our rivers, dress himself in decent comfortable attire, and come here and ask admission at a boarding house occupied by those dignitaries, whose laborers are their property, and his 'rank' must first be known.—'What are you?' 'Do you perform the menial service of a mechanic? Have you just thrown off a rusty apron, and come here expecting to mess with gentlemen of high life, and rank and fortune?' 'There is a boarding house down street where laborers are taken.' Let the hard-headed farmer, accidentally dropped in among these effeminate parasitical gentry, who live upon the unrequited labor of others, and he will receive an intimation that he is out of his sphere. Indolence rather than industry, is made the badge of respectability, and the standard of public sentiment, thus superinduced, is as detrimental to the social happiness of the white, as it is oppressive and degrading to the colored people."

Massachusetts.

Marcus Morton has been elected Governor, and H. L. Child, Lieut. Governor, of Massachusetts. In the Senate the Democrats have a majority; in the House, the two parties are almost equally divided. A joint special committee has been appointed on the subject of slavery and the rights of colored people, and from the temper of the legislature we infer that the report on the various petitions committed to it, will be favorable.

Marriages Among Slaves.

Although marriage, as a civil institution, does not exist among slaves, yet most people are in the habit of thinking that they still enjoy the marriage relation and attach much sacredness to it. To show how little foundation there is for this, we extract the following from a communication in the Protestant Herald of Kentucky. The object is to comment upon a novel ceremony.

"It was a marriage by the pastor of a couple of slaves. While many remained to witness this novel spectacle, some from curiosity, some for amusement, and some to deride it, my mind was irresistibly drawn to contemplate its important moral aspect, and the useful effect it would probably produce upon many who witnessed it, both whites and blacks—especially upon the latter.—How great the influence likely to be exerted upon them, and how beneficial to their moral character! You know, sir, that the marriage relation has been, generally among this population, 'not even a licensed fornication,' as it was called in France, during a part of the revolution, under an act of the French legislature regulating divorce. It is, in this case, an unlicensed, unrestrained connection, loosely assumed—left, and dissolved.—The awful effects of this state of things upon the morals of our community, both white and black, are but too well known."

It must have been this part of the slave-system, which led that enlightened divine, Mr. McCaine, to write his book, entitled, "Slavery defended from the Scriptures against abolitionists."—and drew from that distinguished champion of Democracy, Mr. Calhoun, the remark, that "safety, patriotism and duty command us then to maintain it (slavery) at all hazards." For, who can for a moment, doubt the patriotism and scriptural duty of maintaining a system of wholesale fornication!

Colorphobia.

Every one knows in what a paternal tone, President Tyler has spoken of the Sandwich Islands—and how he has recognized their civilization and their near relations to the United States. He has also recognized a chief from the islands named Halliee, as the accredited ambassador from their government. In view of this, read the following account of the treatment of the ambassador, on account of his color.

"Last Wednesday morning Rev. Mr. Richards and the Chief took passage in the steamer Globe at New York, for New Haven. On applying for breakfast tickets, the clerk offered Mr. Richards one for himself & a half one (admitting to the second table) for his servant. Mr. R. informed him that the so-called servant was a Sandwich Island Chief, and an ambassador to the United States, and had been accredited at Washington. The clerk replied that this made no difference, and if the man breakfasted at all, he must do so with the servants. In a mild way Mr. R. appealed to Capt. Stone, and he fully justified the decision of the clerk.

The result was, that Mr. Richards was either obliged to separate from his friend, or share with him the degradation. He chose the latter course, and both of them took breakfast with the blacks and other servants of the boat.

Very well. This man Stone, and his delicate clerk, are right & consistent, if prejudice against color be right. They act out the real principle of color-hating republic. They are your true, democratic colorphobes. What care they for rank! That does not change a man's color. He is not white—that's enough—ambassador or not, he has no right to sit among white men. If color be a good reason for excluding a man from that place of honor, the first table, the emperor of Morocco has no more right to sit there, than any other colored man. And yet, Stone and his impartial clerk will be vituperated by thousands, who would scorn to sit at table with a respectable colored American.

Henry A. Wise who was so horrified at the idea of a black ambassador from Hayti, should have medals struck in honor of these two worthies, who, despite the seductions of rank and station, had the moral courage to act out that noblest of American principles—hated of color.

Clay and Bolivar.

We suppose some of our readers remember the correspondence that took place between Clay and Bolivar in 1828. On the part of the latter, it was a letter expressive of thanks to Henry Clay for his efforts in the cause of South American liberty, and complimenting him on his great talents &c. The answer of Mr. Clay contained a solemn admonition to Bolivar, to beware of ambition, trifling with the liberties of the human race, and so on. We give a passage from it.

"I cannot allow myself to believe that your excellency will abandon the bright and glorious path which lies plainly before you, for the bloody road passing over two LIBERTIES OF THE HUMAN RACE, AND WHICH THE VULGAR CROWD OF TYRANTS AND MILITARY DESPOTS HAVE SO OFTEN TRODDEN."

Considerably sublime for a man who had made a road over the necks of fifty of his fellow-benings, and was daily travelling it! Contrast this with Clay's language to Mendenhall, in Indiana, who petitioned him to liberate his slaves. Mr. Clay remarked, that "his negroes were as well shod, as well clad, as sleek, and as fat, and pointing his finger significantly at the subject of his address, he believed they were as honest as he, or any of his associates in the petition." "He had about fifty slaves, of the aggregate value of about fifteen thousand dollars!"

In the light of this fact, how edifying his admonition to Bolivar!

Well-Timed.

We are under many obligations to Messrs. Robinson and Orr, of Steubenville, for sixteen reams of printing paper, just forwarded from that place. It came in the very nick of time, and is a most substantial evidence of their love for the cause.

Albany Patriot.

We have received the first number of this daily, issued at Albany, edited by C. T. Torrey. It is the first Liberty daily paper in our ranks. We hope it will be sustained.

Christian Freeman.

Is the title of a new Liberty paper, just started at Hartford, Conn.; Messrs. Brewer, Coddington, Booth, editors and proprietors. It is well printed, and well edited, and we wish it success.

The Devil an Abolitionist.

The Mayville (Ky.) Western Star, says the Devil is an abolitionist. If so, filial reverence should incline the Star man, and his slavery-condemners to deal gently with abolitionism.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

Southern Spirit.

The bill regulating enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps, being before the Senate of the United States, an amendment was moved, proposing the temporary enlistment of negroes when on the coast of Africa, and other unhealthy stations. It excited some discussion, Mr. Bayard contending that it was necessary to protect the crews from the destructive diseases of the coast. Nothing in fact could have been more reasonable than such an amendment, as the constitution of the negro is adapted to such stations, while that of the white man yields to disease. Every way, it would have been advantageous to our navy. But it did not please our southern masters, to suffer the colored man to know his strength; and besides, they care not how many lives are sacrificed in the navy, since the crews are furnished from the north. So the amendment was rejected.

Commodore Jones.

It is rumored that Commodore Jones, who made the piratical attack on Monterey, has been recalled. We hope it is true. Congress, we perceive, has made a call upon the President for information concerning the movement.

It would seem the valiant Commodore is not the only offender. From a statement of the new Governor of California, it appears that another outrage has been committed by United States officers. During the month of November, a party of men entered the port of San Diego, and spiked eight cannons belonging to the fortification. The officers of the brig Albert, bearing the United States flag, are charged with the perpetration of this offence.

We should like to know the meaning of these piratical movements.

Southern Laws-Colored Seamen.

We are rejoiced that the subject of the rights of colored seamen in southern ports, is at last before Congress. It is of vast interest, not only to seamen in the Atlantic ports, but the colored seamen on the Mississippi, who have been driven out of employment by the wicked laws of Mississippi and Louisiana.

January 21st, Mr. Winthrop, from the Committee of Commerce reported on the subject. Before submitting the report, he was instructed by the committee to state, that it had received the assent of even out of the nine members composing it. Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, had drawn up an elaborate minority report. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Kennedy, from Maryland, dissenting in some particulars from both reports, intended to claim the privilege of presenting his own views at some future time. The resolutions accompanying the report of Mr. Winthrop were offered as follows:

Resolved, That the seizure and imprisonment, in any port of this Union, of free colored seamen, citizens of any of the States, and against whom there is no charge, but that of entering said port in the prosecution of their lawful business, is a violation of the privileges of citizenship guaranteed by the 23rd section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the seizure and imprisonment in any port of this Union of free colored seamen on board of foreign vessels, against whom there is no charge, but that of entering said port in the course of their lawful business, is a violation of the rights of the citizens of the United States, and is incompatible with the rights of all nations in amity with the United States, and in relation to nations with whom the United States have formed commercial conventions, is a violation of the Federal Constitution, which declares that treaties are a part of the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That any State laws, by which certain classes of seamen are prohibited from entering certain ports of this Union, in the prosecution of their lawful business, are in contravention of the paramount law exclusive power of the General Government to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and to manage the national trade.

Resolved, That the police power of the States can justify no enactments or regulations which are in direct, positive, and permanent conflict with express provisions or fundamental principles of the national compact.

Mr. Rayner rose and presented a minority report. And he hoped, said, that this House would concur unanimously that an extra number should be printed. There was involved a very important point of constitutional law.

The resolution appended to the minority report was read as follows, and is proposed by Mr. R. as a substitute for the resolutions of the majority.

"That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

Much opposition was made by southern members to the printing of the report. On a motion of Mr. Black, of Georgia, to lay the motion to print, on the table, the vote stood, yeas 72, nays 114.

The usual number of copies of both reports was then ordered to be printed.

"Facts for the People."

What say my readers? Have they made up their minds, to subscribe for "Facts for the People"? If so, say how many copies do they want? If not, why not let me know? "Immediate" is the word. We are near the close of January, and I wish to know whether I am to get out a number for February. I shall not print another number of the Monthly, till I have reason to believe they will second this effort to disseminate, in a cheap way, our principles. I doubt, whether they will ever have another opportunity of subscribing for so cheap a publication—124 cents a year for twelve numbers. I have yet nearly 4000 copies of the first no. on hand—and if orders do not come soon, I shall distribute it gratuitously, and subscribers will then have to commence with no. 2.

Local Agents.

I should like very much to have some returns from my local agents. Albeit, there is no obligation upon them to do so, other than that they have voluntarily assumed. If the Philanthropist have friends, these are no times for them to be inactive.

Another Agent.

The Executive Committee of the Ohio State Anti-slavery Society have engaged the services of another agent—T. B. Hudson, of Medina county, who will present the claim of the cause to public confidence, and the claims of the society to the support of abolitionists. His first tour will be made through the counties of Lorain, Cuyahoga, Portage, Geauga, Ashtabula and Trumbull.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—The contest now carried on between the Mexicans and Texans, it is said, is adverse to the latter. It is rumored, that Houston was removing the archives from Austin.

THE METHODISTS AND SLAVERY.—The newspapers speak of a great Methodist Convention in Boston, to consider the relations of that Church to slavery. Delegates were present from three or four conferences. Reformation or separation, it is said, was the watch word.

ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS.—A resolution embodying W. Cost Johnson's project for the assumption of State debts has been introduced by Mr. Causin, in the House of Delegates, Maryland.

ANOTHER REQUISITION.—An agent of Virginia is in Boston with another requisition for Latimer. The "natural allies" of the South being in power, Virginia we suppose, has some hopes of getting the fugitive, without sending her militia to take him. But even Democracy in Massachusetts will not stoop so low, as to obey the slaveholder in this matter.

Arnold Buffum.

A letter from this veteran, is inserted in another column. We hope the friends in Belmont, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson and Columbiana, will generously sustain him while among them. At Athens, he had several interesting meetings. To the first came a man, with a gang of rowdies, determined to break it up. He was at first very disorderly; but at last became a quiet, attentive listener. When the lecture was closed, he declared it was the best that had ever been delivered in that house, and moved for three cheers, which motion was carried.

An Odd Interpretation.

It would seem, as if in all ages of the church, there had been some reverend father dishonest or unenlightened enough, to put in a plea for slavery. In an exchange paper, the editor of which is frozen in among the icebergs of conservatism, we lately found the following quotation from Chrysostom's Homilies on Corinthians.

"As touching, where does he put slavery? As citizenship, profit and unchristianity does no harm, so slavery does slavery, nor yet liberty; that he might point this out with surpassing clearness—but even, if this must become free, use it rather. That, is, rather continue a slave. Now, upon what possible ground does he tell the person who might be set free, to remain a slave? He means to point out that slavery is no harm, but rather an advantage."

"Now, we are not ignorant, that the words 'use it rather' are spoken with regard to liberty; interpreting it, if thou canst become free, become free. But the expression would be very contrary to Paul's manner, if he intended this. For he would not, when counseling the slave, and signifying that he was in no respect injured, have told him to get free. This, then, is not what he says; but as I was explaining, meaning to point out that a man gets nothing by being made free, he says—'Though thou hast it in thy power to be made free, remain rather a slave.'"

"Art thou called, being a servant, care not for it"—that is, give thyself no anxiety, "but if thou mayest be free, use it rather"—that is, the privilege of becoming free. Such is the fair, grammatical, common sense construction. But learned doctors often lose their common sense.

We commend this rare interpretation to Mr. McCaine, for the second edition of his invaluable work.

Cheering.

Our debt is being diminished, more rapidly than we expected. Within five months, it has been reduced from twenty eight hundred, to about sixteen hundred dollars. Our friends had better be on the alert. The debt will be discharged, before some of them have made up their minds to subscribe. Come! will it not be delightful, at our next anniversary, to be able to announce, that the Society is at last free from all debt, and the Philanthropist so established, as to be able to sustain itself?

We have several more donations to add to our list—among which is one of a hundred dollars, most liberally bestowed by Hiram Gilmore, of this city.

Subscriptions.

Payments to be made immediately, or within three months from the time of subscribing. Monies to be devoted exclusively to paying off the debt of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society.

H. Gilmore, Jr.	\$100.00	city	50.00
R. E. Price	100.00	Columbus A. S. Society	12.00
Mrs. S. B. Garrison	100.00	A. A. Garrison	4.00
G. Bailey	100.00	Marion Co. A. S. Society	5.00
C. Donaldson	25.00	city	5.00
S. A. Alley	25.00	D. DeForest	10.00
A. M. Lewis	25.00	D. DeForest	10.00
T. Donaldson	5.00	T. McGeech	5.00
F. Donaldson	5.00	J. Scott	5.00
G. W. Phillips	5.00	C. W. Phillips	5.00
S. P. Chase	10.00	Harwood and Cole	5.00
H. F. Bryant	10.00	man	5.00
H. B. Spurr	5.00	T. Emery	10.00
A. M. Lewis	5.00	C. W. Phillips	5.00
A. S. Soc. of C.	5.00	E. Kenna	2.00
J. D. Evans	5.00	T. Heston	2.00
M. McGeech	5.00	J. H. Perkins	2.00
G. W. A. S. Soc.	4.00	Cash	2.00
Concord Female A. S. Soc.	2.00	Peter Gibson	3.50
Ross Co. A. S. Soc.	2.00	O. Owens	2.00
city	8.00	A. Kellogg	10.00
Grinnell A. S. Soc.	20.00	Harvey Hall	20.00

ONE DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION, TOWARDS PAYING OFF THE DEBT OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

J. Tipton	1.00	R. Fletcher	1.00
W. Dearlove	1.00	T. Whinery	1.00
D. P. P.	1.00	R. Laigne	1.00
C. Bailey	1.00	P. Paxton	1.00
G. B. Bailey	1.00	T. Shaw	1.00
R. B. Bailey	1.00	G. N. Guthrie	1.00
E. H. Hatt	1.00	D. Fleming	1.00
C. Pyle	1.00	G. Barrett	1.00
T. Swaine	1.00	George Knowlton	1.00
W. Colburn	1.00	S. Allen	1.00
J. Pierce	1.00	A. Smith	1.00
J. Anderson	1.00	Hugh S. Fullerton	1.00
V. Vannoy	1.00	Wm. Thompson	1.00
C. Pait	1.00	J. A. Shedd	1.00
A. Mosher	1.00	Dr. Jewett	1.00
J. Allen	1.00	McWhitt	1.00
G. Bennett	1.00	Gass & Mattoon	1.00
V. Vannoy	1.00	D. DeForest	1.00
G. Craig	1.00	J. Burgoyne	1.00
B. Gilbert	1.00	Cash	1.00
J. Kitchin	1.00	A. Kellogg	1.00
H. B. Spurr	1.00	McClough	1.00
W. D. Pierce	1.00		

AMHERSTBURGH, January 5th, 1843.
MR. EDITOR—You do me a kindness to the colored citizens of Amherstburg, Province of Canada, by inserting in your paper the following notice. Likewise other papers friendly to our interest. Received at the hands of Joseph Mason, our authorized Agent in behalf of Common Schools, also to collect funds for the purpose of finishing our House of worship, also a school house; together with donations for the same, and those extended, and sundry articles from the following places. I hope the Spirit of Liberty, of Pittsburgh will copy the same, as some of those things were received of the friends of Pennsylvania.

From James Adair, Trumbull county	\$1.00
Youngstown	7.12
David Soodweller	1.00
Lowell, Trumbull Co. Ohio, in cash	2.80
do do do in cash	3.00
do do do in cash	2.13
Hillsville Mercer county Pa., do	1.98
Lowell School Pa., do	5.31
Cortsville Ohio, do	94
John Shields Cortsville Ohio, do	56
John Jackson Pa., do	4.03
Canfield Trumbull county Ohio	1.87
Geo. Scott	75
Elizabeth Johnson	25
Albion Grinnell of Gustavus Trumbull county, 64 yds. filled cloth, 1.25	7.81
3 qu'n Paper	75
David Haynes Vernon Trumbull county Ohio, order for goods	2.00
C. T. Sutcliffe of Trumbull county Ohio, cash	1.00
Am Harburt Medina county Ohio, 8 yds. filled cloth	8
Brother of the above 23-4 yards filled cloth	23.4
The friends of Westfield Medina county O., 1 barrel of clothing	5.31
Hartsville, Medina county, 1 box of corn and 1 barrel corn	1.87
1 keg of clothing from same place, 1 bbl. pork	1.87
Thimothy Burr of Hartsville Medina county Ohio 1 bbl. pork	1.87
Youngstown, Trumbull county Ohio 1 bbl. pork	1.87
1 bbl. butter, 2 boxes of clothing from same place	1.87

Poland, Trumbull county Ohio, 1 valuable box of clothing.
Canfield, Trumbull county Ohio, from the Ladies Benevolent Society, a large box of wearing and bed clothing.
Hartford Trumbull county Ohio 2 large boxes of bedding and wearing apparel; 1 large bbl. pork, 1 keg do. 44 yds. flannel from the Ladies of same place.
Beaver and Mercer counties, Books and Pamphlets, and other articles.
Lowell Trumbull county, 1 box clothing, 1 bbl. four.

There are some other articles on the way which have not yet arrived, as soon as they arrive, we will receipt them. The population of Amherstburg is 1550. Colchester, the adjoining town, 600—school numbers sixty scholars this winter. The total abstinence Society numbers three hundred.

AMHERSTBURGH, January 5, 1843.

This is to certify that the undersigned Board of Managers, having examined the foregoing account in regard to the Mission of Joseph Mason, our appointed Agent in behalf of our house and Common School, do hereby certify our entire satisfaction, and in addition, tender to him our sincere thanks.

(Signed By the Board of Managers.)

ISAAC J. RICE, Secretary.

From Arnold Buffum.

BARLOW, Jan. 23rd, 1843.

Since my last communication, I have lectured three times in McConnellsville. 1st. On the cause of the hard times. 2nd. A historical lecture, on the introduction of slavery into our country, with the rise and progress of abolition, until seven of the original thirteen slaveholding states, had abolished the system: then the decline of the spirit of Liberty, justice, and right, until it was almost extinct in our land: then its revival in 1832 and triumphant progress to the present time. 3rd. The responsibility of the people of the non-slaveholding states, to labor for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the land. The first discourse, embracing the whole subject in all its relations, and giving to the uninformed, a full understanding of the necessity, for the action of the Liberty party; with the principles, measures, and object of abolition. Besides these, I held a public debate with Dr. Ball, before a large audience in the Methodist meeting house. He first attempted to prove that slavery was a Bible institution, but not being able to make that so clear as he wished, he next asserted, that the enslaved in our country, are not human beings, but connecting link between them and the monkey, and yet, he was a supporter of the man for vice president of the United States, who is the father of such animals. The meetings were well attended; all except the debate, being held in the congregational meeting house, the pastor of which is a warm hearted and outspoken friend of Liberty.

At Fennville, the Friends' meeting house was closed against the utterance of the cry of the poor; but the Methodists being more liberal, opened their house, and I gave them two lectures. At Chesterhill, I found an open ear among the people, and gave them two lectures in the school house, the "Friends" meeting house being closed here also.

I then proceeded to Athens, where there is a flourishing college, beautifully situated in the Hocking Valley, and a handsome town, made up of good houses, well supplied with all the conveniences of thrift altogether superior to most other towns in the Western Country. Here too I found, what is vastly more important than good houses, a highly respectable and intelligent population, with very few among them, who have so little confidence in their own judgment, as to be afraid to hear and judge for themselves. I addressed a respectable and listening audience in the Court House, on the causes of the hard times, after which, I was invited to lecture on other branches of the subject, in both the Cumberland and Presbyterian churches; where the citizens listened with the greatest attention, to three lectures of more than 2 hours each; and such was the attendance at one of them, that the aisles had to be filled with extra seats for the accommodation of the people. I feel it but justice to say that I have never been in a place before, where the utterance of the so long discussed, where the great truths of abolitionism met with so kind and cordial a reception. Thanks to the intelligence and independent spirit of the good Athenians. Let none who plead the cause of the suffering and the dumb, forget that a wide door is open for them in that place. At Albany, I also found some warm hearted friends, and gave to a respectable audience a lecture of 3 hours. This evening I am to lecture at Amesville on the hard times, proposing to proceed to-morrow to Washington County, hoping to be in Marietta in about a week from this date.

The friends at McConnellsville and Athens, considering the smallness of their number, and the hardness of the times, not only entertained me most hospitably, but contributed kindly to my expenses, and my friend Isaac Williams, of Malta, has most kindly furnished me with a horse, and accompanied me for nearly two weeks, and is still going on with me. But still my travelling expenses, have not been borne by the people among whom I have labored by many dollars, so that I suppose I shall be under the necessity of returning to Cincinnati, unless the friends in the counties ahead, shall see fit to give assurance that my travelling expenses shall be paid. Letters to that effect, addressed to me at Belmont, Belmont County, will be attended to.

Most respectfully thy friend, A. BUFFUM.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

1st mo. 19th.

THE Bill for the settlement of the Oregon, was before the Senate to-day. R. Choate and T. H. Benton, spoke at some length upon it.

In the House Joshua R. Giddings, offered a resolution to instruct a committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing the law passed at the last session of Congress for the armed occupation of Florida, by which each settler was allowed 160 acres of land.

This resolution was rejected with that contempt which marks the fate of any proposition to relieve the free states from the support of slavery. This deserves the especial notice of the American people. Recent accounts from Florida state that the Indians have now about all removed from that territory, and still the slaveholders are determined to continue this law for the purpose of inducing the Northern people to emigrate to a region which they could never fancy, but for this bonus. And this grant of land is a virtual robbery of the Northern laborers who more than any other class, have contributed, not only to purchase it originally, but to pay for it a second time by the heavy expense of the Florida war.—A measure notoriously a slave supporting project.

C. Cushing addressed the House for some time to-day (ostensibly) on the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was passed, but he dwelt principally upon the subject of the administration, vindictive the executive from charges which had been made against it. R. W. Thompson and Fessenden of Maine, desired to explain some points when he had allusion to them, but permission was not granted. Fessenden succeeded him, but yielded the floor three or four times for Cushing to explain. The debate was continued by Garrett Davis and T. F. Marshall.

This was the day for the further discussion in the House, of the bill to pay for slaves taken in Florida.—J. Q. Adams, having the floor, but by pretty general consent, the subject was deferred till to-morrow. There was also, a bill reported in reference to colored seamen, who are imprisoned in arriving at Southern ports in vessels from the North. A Southern member moved to lay this report upon the table, but the motion did not prevail; it was postponed.

With respect.

B. B. D.

WASHINGTON CITY, 1st mo. 23rd 1843.

FRIEND BAILEY:

The American Colonization Society held its annual meeting in the House of Representatives, on the evenings of the 18th and 19th inst. On the latter evening I attended.

The meeting was first addressed by Samson Mason of Ohio. He was desirous that the states governments and general government should aid it. He thought if we had 50,000 inhabitants permanently located in the colony at Liberia we would have missionaries coming hither from that country, to instruct and enlighten our colored population here. He said this was the only society established for the benefit of the colored people that did not interfere in the relations of master and slave, and if it does no harm, it could do no harm. McLean, one of the board of directors, as I learned, offered a resolution to raise \$40,000, which he insisted must be raised the present year, as it was indispensable in order to maintain the credit of the society. He said no society in this country had accomplished as much good as this with the same means. The whole expense of the society, from its organization had only been \$400,000, and the show of what wonders could be effected with 500,000 dollars more! He said the cost of transportation was \$35 per head, (from coast to coast I suppose), that it required \$90 more each, to maintain them there six months.

Proudfit, one of the officers of the society from New York, made a speech partaking a small bit of the northern feelings on the subject of slavery. He said he thought the time was coming when the bondman would be delivered from the yoke. He read some toasts drunk at a celebration of the 4th of July in the colony. This he did to show the warm sympathy felt there for this government, and to prove the susceptibility of the colored people, (when in Africa, mind) to mental improvement.

Senator Morehead, of Kentucky, said such had been the influence, that the slave-dealer had been fostering the cupidty of those he dealt with, (he said in Africa not America), that men would even sell their own children; and the slave trade which he alleged the Society was instrumental in abolishing, he called "a most nefarious and abominable traffic in human flesh."

J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky, offered a resolution eulogizing the conduct of a certain McDonald of New Orleans, for his philanthropy and talent for discerning, and well the principles of nature the motive to action as to liberate 87 slaves in a very remarkable manner. He gave them a chance of purchasing, first a half day in the week for themselves, then by using that time to their own advantage, they soon purchased a whole day—two days and finally the whole week, and he sent them to Liberia for their meritorious industry! He said the laws of the southern states generally prohibited emancipation on the soil.

Samson Mason, of Ohio, wished the General Government to aid the Colonization society. He wanted the earnings of the people of the free states to be used for the transportation of the free colored people, from the slave states to Liberia. I was surprised to hear a member of Congress, from the district in Ohio which he represents, advocate such doctrine here. He does not only appear to be satisfied, that Congress should retain laws upon their statutes, admitting the holding of man property in this district, and the traffic in human beings here and in the territory of Florida, but desires Congress to help to remove the "nuisances" from among the slave population of the south; to enable the masters to hold their slaves more securely, as they have repeatedly avowed to be the tendency of colonization upon their slave system. The profitability and security of slavery, resting upon the security of the slave, and the slaveholding states have laws; 1st to punish colored people severely, for offences for which the whites are not punished at all; 2nd, To prohibit emancipation; 3rd, To exclude the free blacks from the state; 4th, They have enacted laws to aid the colonization society, they all subvert the same purpose—the perpetuation of slavery.—And why have Maryland and Virginia, and the northern free states, been particularly liberal in patronizing the colonization society? Because slave property is less secure on the borders of the free states than among the free blacks. Hence the many distinguished advocates of the scheme in Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, and the contributions by the legislatures of those states.

So obvious is the fact to the most superficial observer, that the design and tendency of the colonization project, are to secure a safe valley to slavery; that were it not that we see northern men still coming forward and advocating it, I should not think necessary to give it much attention. I do not wish to call in question the sincerity of S. Mason on this occasion, but indeed he appeared to me to labor like a man under no pay, rolling a huge cask of stones up a steep hill. He wanted to make a speech, he was desirous to keep the audience awake till he was through; and among other strange things which his imagination begot, when perhaps he could think of nothing else to elicit attention, was the great idea, that when 50,000 colonists should have been placed on the African coast they would not only, by carrying our principles of republicanism, and our religion there, be able to civilize the heathen around them, that would actually send their miserable race to this country to instruct and christianize the colored people here! What a glorious idea! would but the southern people would consent to this, and we would send our Cornishers, our Raymonds, or our Douglasses, to South Carolina, via, Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas to instruct the benighted minds of the body guards and field hands of George McDuffie, and John C. Calhoun: we would mark with the engraving inscription of "MORRIS," our "Liberators," our "Standards," our "Emancipators" and our "Philanthropists," and we would pour into those dark regions with unsparing profusion, the great principles of republicanism and inalienable rights. We would tear from our Bibles their title pages, and substitute in gold leaf over a graphic frontispiece of the new colony, the magnificent name of "LIBERTY," and would dispatch our christian brother, Amos Dresser to Nashville, with a cargo of these for sale and distribution. Oh, what a great pity that this is but a phantom, got up in the mind of a northern epistologist for slavery!

The very prominent ideas advanced by the speakers upon this occasion were remarkably favorable to abolition and consequently, against colonization. The true motive to industry was spoken of, and a case in point adduced to prove that the slaves were like other people, and were governed by the same motives &c. 2. They spoke of the slave-trade in such terms of condemnation, as to leave no excuse for them, or any who regarded such a traffic in that light to forbear putting forth their hands towards removing a like crime, now tolerated under the American flag. 3. They proved to the satisfaction of the audience, no doubt, the entire capability of the colored man to the attainment to literary and moral elevation. Now if it be true that "the colored man is actuated by the same motives which govern white men," he should be emancipated for he will, like white men, do better for himself and for others when free, than when in slavery. If "dealing in human flesh" is a nefarious crime, it can be no better here in enlightened America; and if those trades have so pernicious an influence on those with whom they traffic, as to induce them to sell their own children, they will and are known to have the same tendency here. And if the colored man can rise to a literary and moral elevation in the benighted regions of Africa, he can do it in this land of boasted light and christian piety.

If this reasoning be correct, slavery is too bad to live for an hour, and colonization can be of no benefit to the colored race, whose improvement & elevation it is its professed object to effect. It is all abolition doctrine distorted to apply to colonization. The scheme does not possess in itself one element which can reach the philanthropic heart, and commend itself to public charity, it has therefore to assume features that belong to other benevolent enterprises, or address itself to the cupidty of the slaveholder, in order that they may still keep its head above the rolling tide of public sentiment, and cry for another forty thousand dollars!

The Senate did not sit on the 21st. In the House, R. C. Winthrop on behalf of the committee on commerce, reported on the subject of the imprisonment of colored seamen at southern ports, declaring the laws unconstitutional by which they are thus arrested. Seven of the nine members constituting this committee, united in this report—these men were from free states—Rayner of North Carolina, and Kennedy from Maryland were the only members of the committee from the slaveholding states, and they dissented, and, not agreeing exactly between themselves, Rayner made a counter report, and Kennedy promised to give his reasons at another time. A large number of copies of both reports were ordered to be printed, and the subject will be discussed hereafter.

Yesterday a most ridiculous hoax was practiced upon the credulity of the citizens of Washington. Hand bills had been stuck up in all parts of the city, announcing that the noted Mr. Miller, would lecture in front of the patent office at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the destruction of the world and the final termination of all things.—The hour arrived—the steamboats from Alexandria had come up heavily laden with passengers—people flocked from the surrounding country, and the crowd became dense along the streets, each way for some distance from the place of meeting. Some cuffing took place among the crowd upon the steps, while waiting for the speaker, and two or three unruly chaps were tumbled down the steps by the Watchman. But, it was all a hoax—no Miller came.

Respectfully,

B. B. D.

1st mo. 23.

A motion was made in the House this morning to reconsider the vote which passed the other day to print the report of the committee on commerce, which declared the laws of the South unconstitutional, by which colored seamen are seized and sold when they visit those ports. Mr. Slade moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, the ayes and nays being ordered on the motion, to lie on the table, resulted, yeas 85 nays 112, so the motion was not laid upon the table. The yeas and nays were called four times upon this question in its different forms, and the final motion to print was negatived, yeas 84 nays 104. So the House has refused to print for the public benefit that elaborate report of the committee which sets forth the unconstitutionality of those laws in a light which cannot be understood.

This is a very important matter and it is sorely grieved by every friend to constitutional liberty. Seamen of some of the northern cities have sent up their remonstrances to Congress against the intolerable grievance, and the most despotical principle could not but listen with respect to such appeals in behalf of human liberty.

The consideration of the report of the committee of Ways and Means, in reference to the Excise, came up in order, and B. A. Bidlack of Pa., having the floor was proceeding to speak, when R. C. Winthrop of Mass., moved to lay the report on the table, remarking that if the gentleman from Pa. wished to make a speech upon the subject, he could have it when the bill to establish an excise plan came up. The motion prevailed, and the bill for the Excise (reported perhaps by C. Cushing) was made the special order; and Bidlack proceeded slowly, to make his speech. He produced evidence to prove that Henry Clay had said in his Hanover speech, that he would leave the question of a United States Bank to be settled by the people, and was not in favor of such an institution unless decided thereafter by the people to be a measure called for by the wants of the country. When Bidlack concluded, the House adjourned.

In Senate, Morehead, made a speech on the Oregon question. He showed that by the Treaty with Great Britain of 1818, the two governments were allowed the joint occupancy of that Territory, and that to grant to our citizens tracts of land there, subject to be paid for when the question of right to that domain should be permanently settled. McRoberts also read from the debates on the subject in the British Parliament, to show that it was not the expectation of that Government, that they had a right to all the privileges there, which this government was ready to concede to them.

Respectfully,

B. B. D.

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